

The Celina Democrat

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FRIDAY, August 11, 1916



For President
WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

HUGHES' OMISSIONS

That letter of Hughes' is remarkable in many ways. His letter of \$8,000 is a remarkable literary gem. It shows a careful preparation. It carries in its labors a decided effort to cloud real issues. It criticizes President Wilson for having saved the young men from the barbarities of war. It never once, in all its 8,000 words, refers to the splendid constructive legislation of the past three years. His silence upon that point is an endorsement; for had there been an opening, had there been one weak spot, the lightnings and the thunders of his political wrath would have been hurled against that point.

He draws a picture of desolation following the war, going back to the beginning of the war, noting unemployment of some of our artisans and mechanics at that time. He charges that unsettled condition to the Wilson administration, while in truth and justice that unrest was caused by one half of the world plunging into war. Had it not been for Wilson's banking law, our nation would have witnessed the greatest crisis in its history when one-half of the world went mad.

Why did not Hughes go back a few years farther when referring to crises—back to Roosevelt's administration? During that administration we had no war and all the world was at peace. But the dark days of that callous administration are ever fresh in our memories. Still Hughes remains silent on that dark crisis and asks for votes because Wilson kept us out of war.

He devotes many words to Wilson's Mexican policy, criticizing it from all points. Would he have made war on the Mexicans? If not then he would have done as Wilson did. If so, he would have slain our young men instead of conserving them. He would have killed a down-trodden nation, struggling for freedom and a chance to make an honest living.

He praises the nations at war in these words and assails our own country: "But it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, friction and waste have been reduced to a minimum. We are undisciplined, defective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared." What, is there no friction in the countries at war? Ask the boys in the trenches, the bankers who have widowed mothers. Is there no waste? Count and take note of the millions who have fallen in those slaughter pens of anarchy. Note the ruined cities, the devastated fields, the hungry women and starving children.

Our country is right. The administration is right. We have had great problems to solve during the past three years, but they have been solved in the name of humanity and not barbarism. Let us conserve rather than destroy. Let us build up rather than tear down. Let us keep sober and sane, and stand by our country at all times.—Pence, in the Ohio State Journal.

WILSON'S GREAT RECORD

[L. Ames Brown, in the Review of Reviews.]

What would Mr. Wilson's status as a candidate be did not this vital matter of international relations overshadow all else? How would he stand and what would be his prospects were it possible for him to be judged solely in the light of his record as administrator of the domestic affairs of the Government? Could he win if he had no other claim to the nation than that based upon the extent to which his administration has promoted the happiness and welfare of the people?

Consider this: The chief legislative measures for which the president stands personally responsible are the Underwood Tariff Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Trade Commission Act, the Rural Credits Act, and the Tariff Commission Act. There is an imposing number of business, labor and public welfare acts besides which I have no space to discuss here. It is the greatest legislative achievement of any American president of modern times. All of the measures named, with the exception of the tariff act, have received or are certain to receive the support of substantial bodies of Republicans in Congress. The Republican platform declares for a tariff Commission and its authors refused to consider any declaration in criticism of the Currency Act, knowing too well the heartiness of the country's appreciation of that measure.

DIRECT QUESTION

Put Up To Hughes—Editors and Writers Demand He Tell What He Would Have Done

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Thirty-seven well known writers and editors have joined in a letter to Charles E. Hughes, asking the Republican candidate a number of questions as to what he would have done had he been in President Wilson's place in the last three years. They say:

"Mr. Wilson's beliefs have been expressed in law and in declared policies. He has made an open record by which he may be judged. Wise choice is not possible unless you yourself make equally specific statement of purposes and convictions.

"Without intent to offend, we feel justified in charging that in no single public utterance have you filed a bona fide bill of particulars nor have you offered a single constructive suggestion.

"Personalities are without value. Blanket criticism is worthless. What we desire to know, what it is fair that the electorate should know, are the exact details of your disagreement with President Wilson. What has he done that you would not have done, and what has he failed to do that you would have done or will do? Honesty and patriotism demand that you put yourself on record in such a manner as to permit people to judge you

SMITH LAW UPHOLD

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 4.—The Supreme Court of Ohio today rendered a decision in support of the validity of the Smith 1 per cent law, commanding the Budget Commission of Cuyahoga County to set aside \$8,510,626.46 as a sinking fund and interest to provide for outstanding obligations of the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

The court order confirms the compulsory curtailment of bond issues by municipalities if they expect to have sufficient funds to pay running expenses from year to year.

Refunding of obligations is prohibited by the ruling, which requires that sufficient funds be laid aside to redeem obligations as they mature, and to pay interest. The order applies to all districts, though directed at Cleveland.

The decision was rendered in the action brought by John C. Heald, an attorney acting as taxpayer, against the County Budget Commission to secure a Supreme Court ruling on the issue.

In the second ruling affecting Cleveland, the court held that the Board of Revisions is not required to make readjustments of valuations of real estate in the county this year, but only within certain specified sections, the Ninth Ward.

The Democratic administration and majority in the two houses of Congress are ready to spend millions and even hundreds of millions for defense but are not ready to bring on the terrible tragedy of war as long as national honor can find a way out.

OFFICIAL REPORT

Of the Board of Agriculture of Ohio On the Condition of Crops, August 1st, 1916.

The following report, showing the percentage prospect of crops named is based upon reports received from regular crop correspondents of the department, 15 bushel of wheat and 30 bushel of oats per acre representing 100 per cent.

Wheat—prospect compared with normal yield, 76 per cent; average date of harvest, July 9.

Oats—prospect compared with normal yield, 84 per cent; average date of harvest, July 26.

Barley—average date of harvest, July 12.

Rye—average date of harvest, July 11.

Clover—acres sown in 1915 sown for hay, 80 per cent.

Clover—hay product per acre, 1.6 tons.

Clover—quality compared with the average, 59 per cent.

Timothy—prospect compared with normal yield, 104 per cent.

Potatoes—prospect compared with normal yield, 49 per cent.

Potatoes—condition compared with an average, 89 per cent.

Apples—prospect compared with normal yield, 55 per cent.

Peaches—prospect compared with normal yield, 49 per cent.

Pears—prospect compared with normal yield, 44 per cent.

Grapes—prospect compared with

THE OUTLOOK

There are just thirteen states which are as certain as events political can be to cast their electoral votes for Mr. Wilson. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Other states which are practically as safe to the president as those above named are New Jersey, Arizona, Indiana, Colorado, Nevada, Missouri, California, Montana, Maryland and West Virginia. Of these, except California, Maryland and West Virginia, have each two United States Senators. Those last mentioned have divided senatorial representation.

The following by all logic of conditions, considering the vote as distributed in 1912, amongst the three leading presidential candidates, may be regarded at the worst as doubtful but really leaning heavily in the direction of the Democratic candidates. Maine, Illinois, Ohio, Delaware, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, even Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In other words; with anything like a fair share of the breaks of the game, there will occur in November the second of a series of landslides for national Democratic nominees.

TO MEET IN DEBATE FACE TO FACE

Former Governor James M. Cox will meet Governor Frank B. Willis in a public discussion of their political views on the afternoon of Monday, August 14, at the Miami Valley Chautauque. The debate will take place at 2 o'clock. Governor Willis will open with a debate of thirty minutes. Former Governor Cox will then have forty minutes for his argument. Governor Willis will close in ten minutes. The management of the Chautauque, which is the largest in the state expects an attendance of 25,000 or more on his day.

This will be the first time in the history of the state that a former governor and a governor will meet on the platform in public discussion. The fact that both are candidates, opposing each other for the second time, arouses additional interest. Those who have watched events of the present and immediately preceding administration expect this meeting to be enlightening. It will be virtually a joint campaign opening for the state.

Inasmuch that former governor Cox has publicly stated that in his estimation the big campaign issue in Ohio this year will be that of common honesty on the part of the candidates, and that the campaign in the state would not be a "pink tea" some things of the line of argument is forecast. This will be the first time since the campaign of 1914 that Governor Willis will occupy a place before the public to answer for the fraud and deceit of his campaign and explain the shortcomings of his administration. It is not expected that he will rely on the explanation that former governor Herrick has been making for him, that "he is a boy, and will do better next time."

FARM FREEDOM

At a recent meeting in Pennsylvania, which was addressed by the president of the United States, a former ambassador and a noted naturalist, David Lubin, was introduced and he said:

"You have heard from this platform today that this is the greatest nation on earth."

"That is a lie!"

"You have been told that we are the greatest people in the world."

"That, too, is a lie!"

He paused and you could hear the leaves rustling. His whole being still was aimed at those words.

"We could be the greatest nation and people, and we should be. But we are not and will not be until we have done certain things. But nothing is to be gained by fooling ourselves with self-praise. The way to go forward is to face facts."

The point in view was that agriculture is suffering from a commercial autocracy; that farm freedom was being throttled by the landlord and if the tendency was not changed before long, the land will all be under the control of the few.

In this connection he praised the rural bank law as the longest step toward the return of agricultural democracy and the downfall of commercial landlordism. And we will never be the greatest nation until that achievement is reached.

DANISH ISLANDS

Were On Market Nearly 50 Years—Germany At One Time Desired To Own West Indies Also

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, comprising the Danish West Indies which are expected to be added to the United States under a treaty awaiting ratification, have been on the international real estate market for more than half a century.

The United States and Germany have been bartering for them since the civil war. Only the enormous price that the United States is now ready to pay to get the islands as a part of the defense scheme of the Panama canal has made possible the consummation of the deal.

Secretary of State Seward was the pioneer advocate of the purchase of the islands from Denmark by the United States. He foresaw their immense strategic value in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine long before the building of the Panama canal was considered a possibility. He launched the project at a dinner given at the close of the Civil War and immediately entered into diplomatic negotiations with the government of Denmark for acquisition of the islands.

By 1867 his negotiations had reached the form of a treaty providing for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John for \$7,500,000 but the country was then struggling under the heavy financial burden of the Civil war and the project received only lukewarm support. Finally, in 1870, Charles Sumner, then chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, made an adverse report against the purchase of the islands and the negotiations came to naught.

Reports are heard that during the Grant administration, frequent reports came from across the water that Germany was negotiating for the purchase of the islands to get a foothold in the Western hemisphere after her triumph over France in 1871, but these reports were denied from Berlin when the State Department investigated. The project for the purchase was revived in 1892 by Secretary of War Foster and encouraged by his successor, R. Olney, secretary of state in the Cleveland cabinet.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, now ranking Republican member of the senate foreign relations committee, brought forward a plan for the acquisition of the islands again in 1898, and secured the committee's endorsement of his bill for the purchase of the islands. Secretary of State Hay negotiated a treaty with the Danish government in 1902 providing for the sale of the islands to the United States for \$5,000,000. The treaty was ratified by the United States senate and received with enthusiasm in Denmark. The pact was ratified in the lower house of the Danish rigsdag, but when it reached the upper house, German influence is said to have produced such pressure that the treaty was rejected by a narrow margin.

Are Necessary to U. S.

The completion of the Panama canal made the American government determined to secure the Danish islands at any cost. The United States Navy has already established a great base at Guantanamo, Cuba, so that the object of the acquisition is chiefly to prevent any other great power getting control of the islands. They have been called the "keystone of the arch" in the West Indies, and their control by any European power would have been a constant menace to the safety of the canal and the Monroe doctrine.

ELEVATION OF THE LABORING CLASSES

The capacity of steady, earnest labor is, I apprehend, one of our great preparations for another state of being. When I see the vast amount of toil required of men, I feel that it must have important connection with their future existence; and that he who has met this discipline manfully has laid one essential foundation for improvement, exertion, and happiness in the world to come. You will here see that to me labor has a great dignity. It is not merely the grand instrument by which the earth is overproduced with fruitfulness, and beauty and the ocean subdued, and matter brought into innumerable forms of comfort and ornament. It has a far higher function, which is to give force to the will, efficiency, courage, the capacity of endurance and of persevering devotion to far-reaching plans. Alas for the poor man who has not learned to work! He is a poor creature.—William Ellery Channing.

A TRIBUTE TO FORD

There is a man who is living in Detroit, Michigan, who has been called a fool by some people and classed with copperheads by Colonel Roose-



Hellwarth says:

"Sentiment and Sore Feet Are Not Affinities"

And What Hellwarth Says Is So.

You can't vote the muse or maiden if you are afflicted with badly shaped shoes. The young lady of the moment looks as closely at her sweethearts' foot-wear as she does his intentions. Don't look a hundred times at dollar and eyes at your feet—have them fitted here in shoes that will pay you a dividend in comfort.

ED HELLWARTH
Celina, Ohio

velt. The product of his factory has gone on its own merits and by its own power to every part of this country and to many parts of the world. His patriotism has been impugned in ringing editorials, and the funny man of every joke column has held him up to public ridicule. This man has voluntarily given his men double the accepted wage of the labor market and not satisfied at that, he trains men to sobriety and good citizenship. To make twenty thousand people contented and efficient to teach them the English language and their duties to the state seems to me at least as great a contribution to be national well as Mr. Vincent Astor's gift of a hydroplane to a New York regiment.—Dr. E. A. Steiner, at Chautauque.

A BASE BALL EDITORIAL

[From the Ohio Penitentiary News.] That a ball team is now stronger than its weakest player. The said player is liable to throw the game at any time by an unpardonable blunder—to say nothing of his demoralizing influence on his team-mates. A chain is not stronger than its weakest link. A bucket containing a hole will not contain water. A flaw will mar an otherwise good portrait. A race horse having one bad trait cannot be considered as a record contender. And a man is no more valuable than the destructive habit which hampers his best efforts; he is no stronger than his greatest weakness. For instance, we know the case of a famous surgeon. He had earned an enviable reputation by his skill and courage in innumerable cases. But his greatest weakness was vanity. He was so vain and conceited he would accept advice from no one. Late one night he was called to give emergent attention to a little child. Two other physicians were in attendance, both of whom in consultation, suggested a certain mild operation. The surgeon, in his over-weening conceit, however, arrogantly rejected the advice and insisted on a major operation. As a result the child died, ruining his professional reputation and marring his entire future career. He could never forget the little child whose life might have saved. One must conquer his weakness if he expects to succeed. On the professional ball field the aggressive, intelligent team concentrates its attack by endeavoring to place its hits in the territory of a weak fielder, and likewise in the Great Game the forces of evil assault the weakest and most vulnerable point in a man's character.

The Devilish is one of the largest and foremost creatures of the world. If you want a bit of exciting reading, just turn to the special illustrated article, "My Fight With A Devilish," in this issue of the Democrat.

Lake Erie & Western R. R. EXCURSION

Sunday, August 13th

ROUND-TRIP FARE TO

SANDUSKY... \$1.50

CEDAR POINT... \$1.50

Special train leaves Celina at 2:52 a.m. Special train will consist of sleeping cars and first-class coaches. Double-deckers, 1st class, accommodating two persons, \$1.00 in each direction. Returning special train will leave Sandusky Docks at 9:30 p.m. August 13.

For tickets, reservations and full information apply to agent

Don't fail to see the big Tractor Demonstration at Indianapolis August 28th to September 1st

PROBATE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts and vouchers in the Probate Court of Mercer County, Ohio, for allowance and settlement and the same will be heard on the 31st day of August, 1916, and settled and confirmed, if no exceptions are filed thereto:

EXECUTORS FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT

Elizabeth Bernard, Executrix of the Estate of Frank Bernard, deceased.

ADMINISTRATORS FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT

Clarence Shaffer, Administrator of the Estate of George Shaffer, deceased.

Pat Hart, Administrator of the Estate of Barbara Fisher, deceased.

Osborne K. Drake, Administrator of the Estate of Eliza N. Drake, deceased.

W. B. Frisinger, Administrator of the Estate of U. Grant Coats, deceased.

GUARDIANS FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT

Ferd Landon, Guardian of Millard Landon.

Henry Everman, Guardian of Louis Gust.

Peter Klingshirn, Guardian of John Klingshirn.

GUARDIANS FOR PARTIAL SETTLEMENT

Catharine Knott, Guardian of Mary Knott, et al.

Dated this 3rd day of August, A. D. 1916.

ORVILLE RAUBAUGH
Judge of Mercer County Probate Court
By Herman J. Dues, Deputy Clerk.

YOU SHOULD WORRY, WOODROW!



—Portland Eastern Argus.

ARE THESE PROGRESSIVES?

Candidate Hughes makes the usual appeal to the people to give him a Republican House and Senate to carry forward his new progressive plans. We hope Mr. Hughes will take occasion to explain to the folks at his first opportunity how he is going to run the senate on progressive lines if it should change its political complexion.

That eminent progressive, Senator Gallagher, will be president pro tem and chairman of the committee of rules. The forward-looking Penrose will be chairman of the finance committee. His success as a tariff reformer is illustrated in the Payne-Aldrich bill, in framing which he took an important part. That staunch defender of the public treasury, Senator Warren, will be chairman of the committee on appropriations. Senator duPont, of powder trust fame, will have increased opportunities as the chairman of the committee on military affairs, while Senator William Alden Smith, who almost beat Henry Ford in the campaign for presidential delegates in Michigan, will be chairman of the committee on naval affairs.

The extreme conservationist, Senator Reed Smoot, will control the public lands committee, while Clarke of Wyoming, will be chairman of the judiciary committee, to which will be referred all progressive measures for a decision as to the constitutionality. Senator Nelson, former chairman of the Hallinger white-washing committee, will be chairman of the committee on currency.

All the important committees in the Senate, except one, will be controlled by the reactionary members of the Old Guard, which sometimes surrenders, but never dies. However, there is no special need of worry. The Senate will remain democratic during Woodrow Wilson's second term.

THAT RAILROAD PLANK

The origin of the plank in the Republican platform that calls for the nationalization of the railroads and the virtual destruction of all state railroad commissions is no longer in doubt. Minority Leader Mann, in one of his intermittent spells of frankness, said on the floor of the House, July 15, referring to this very plank:

"The attorneys for the railroads succeeded in getting a plank in the Republican platform of 1916."

Considering the record of Governor Hughes in vetoing the two-cent passenger rate in New York, we presume that the railroad authority of this platform plank will rather commend the proposition to him.

normal yield, 85 per cent.

Berries—product compared with last year, 83 per cent.

State average prices per bushel—

Wheat.....\$1.11

Corn......80

Barley......74

Oats......44

Rye......36

Potatoes.....1.07

Hay......11.03

Alfalfa.....13.37

The wheat harvest is far enough advanced that an estimate of the yield may be made with approximate correctness. Correspondents of this department estimate the production at 70 per cent compared with a normal production of 15 bushels per acre. The estimated acreage harvested was 1,577,352 acres. Total production should be approximately 16,562,196 bushels, being 19,468,042 bushels short of the 1915 crop.

Oats show a decrease of 2 per cent in prospect compared with estimate one month ago. The outlook is most discouraging. The severe drought has cut the crop short.

Clover hay will produce an average of 1.6 tons per acre. Timothy put away in best condition for many years with an estimate of 104 per cent, compared with an average.

Potatoes show serious damage by drought and bugs and in some localities won't produce half a crop. The general state prospect is estimated at 70 per cent, compared with a normal yield a decrease of 19 points compared with an estimate of one month ago.

Pastures show a decline of 15 points compared with last month. Apples and peaches are reported dropping badly. Apple acre estimated at 55 per cent compared with an average and peaches at 49 per cent.

The continued drought is affecting very unfavorably all growing crops. Some local showers occurred, but were not sufficient for any material improvement. Corn, potatoes, pastures, tobacco and garden truck are suffering badly and unless rain comes soon these crops will be very light. Water getting scarce.

According to Iron Age, of New York, Lake Superior Iron Ore shipments again exceeded every record in July, with a total of 9,750,157 gross tons. The season's movement to August 1 was 29,365,724 tons or more than 5,000,000 ton in excess of the previous record to that date made in 1913. If the present rate of gain can be kept up, the season's shipments can easily exceed 60,000,000 tons.

The Portland Fair affords the finest grounds the best track, the longest amphitheatre, the finest art hall and the most liberal premiums of any county fair in eastern Indiana or western Ohio. Send for premium list.

The Household Remedy

for the ailments from which almost everyone sometimes suffers—sick headache, constipation, disturbed sleep, muddled complexion, lassitude, backache, depression and other results of a disordered digestive system—is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They have achieved the distinction of being the most widely used medicine in the world, because millions of people have found them dependable, speedy and sure in their action on stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

Compounded from vegetable products, Beecham's Pills are free from harmful minerals and dangerous drugs. They do not promote the physic habit—do not irritate the bowels. Should be taken by every member of the family at the first sign of illness—so mild and effective that they are good for the aged, and for the ill of childhood, are

Safe for Children

Directions of Special Value to Women with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c.